WASHINGTON.

Representative Whittemore's Great Indiscretion.

Further Investigation of the Sale of Cadetships.

The Resolution to Inflate the Currency.

Opposition to Retrenchment in the House.

The Navy Yard Appropriation Settled.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WHITTEMORE'S CASE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The evidence in the case of Mr. Whittemore, of South Carolina, was printed and laid on the desks of the members of the House to-day, and the case will be heard to-morrow. Whittemore will then appear at the bar of the House, and in a brief statement substantially reiterate the defense made by him to the Military Committee, as read to the House yesterday. If the question of expulsion is opened to further debate, the point will be raised that the offense charged is not proved as having been committed while Whittemore was a member of the Forty-first Congress, but of the Fortieth Congress, and that this House cannot punish him for offenses committed while a member of the last House. This position has already been settled that way in other cases; but if the facts of this case cannot be applied to it, then it is insisted that a motion will be made to delay the proposed expulsion until the committee make a final report on all the similar cases before them. Mr. Whittemore feels very keenly his position, and admits that he has acted with great indiscretion.

THE CURRENCY.

The Banking Committee of the House held a meeting to-day, and discussed the resolution which passed yesterday directing them to report a bill to issue fifty millions of additional currency. As the resolution was peremptory in its character, the only question left for the committee was to decide what kind of currency should be provided in the bill. Some of the members, who are favored legal-tenders, and others thought that bank note circulation would be the best medium in view of the recent decision of the Supreme Court on the legal-tender question. Cox, of New York, moved to insert gold as the currency, but the motion was not seconded. The committee did not finally decide, but will probably provide for the issue of fifty millions of bank-note circulation. There is no disposition to exceed that, which is the maximum named in the resolution yesterday. This measure is not for buncombe, but has a stronger majority in the House than has been supposed; and, according to the private declaration of members, will go through by a larger majority than was given yesterday. Several Republicans will vote in opposed to the proposed increase in the volume of currency.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

There was quite a struggle in the House to-day on the same subject which comes around every year over a proposition of the Committee on Appropriations to abolish the Bureau of Education, but it was lost by a decisive majority. This is the second time the committee has been voted down in its work of retrenchment. The first was to abolish the mint at Carson City, Nevada.

THE SALE OF CADETSHIPS.

The Military Committee heard to-day two witnesses, ex-Congressman Pettis, of Pennsylvania, and a gentleman named Bishop, whose son was appointed by Pettis as a cadet to West Point. Both denied the statements of previous witnesses that he had received money in making the appointment, and Bishop corroborated the statement of Pettis, by declaring that he never paid to Pettis, or proposed any bargain of any kind with him, directly or indirectly, or that he ever liquidated a note against him for that or any other consideration. The evidence is very contradictory in this case.

THE NAVY YARDS.

The question of the appropriation for continuing work in the navy yards has at last been settled. The House to-day agreed to the Senate report of conference, and the bill will be laid before the President to-morrow. It appropriates two millions, instead of one million less than the Senate proposed and the Department wanted, and half a million more than the House originally named. Probably to-morrow the Secretary of the Navy will order some of the unemployed navy-yard workmen to return to their labors.

THE GLOSS SPEECHES.

The resolution of censure anticipated in last night's dispatches for Gen. Mungen, of Ohio, for printing, without delivering, a speech in the Congressional Globe, which was alleged to be personally abusive to Gen. Fish and Sumner, was submitted in the House to-day, and the matter referred to the Committee on Rules, who will meet to-morrow to read the speech, to see if it is deserving of censure. Just where the privilege of printing speeches is instigated because of his allusion to Sumner, and he declared to-day that he had said no more of him than was said of John Randolph, on the floor of the House, by Tristam Burgess. It is evident that this speech will be the means of breaking up the practice of printing speeches, purporting to have been delivered in the House on a certain date, but not a word of which was heard in the hall. Yesterday's and to-day's Globe contain thirty columns of speeches, claimed to have been delivered in the House on Saturday last, which were never delivered.

GEN. M'CLELLAN AND WIFE

attended the afternoon reception at the White House, and were warmly welcomed by most of the large and brilliant assemblage.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

The House Judiciary Committee will probably take up, at their meeting to-morrow, the bill to enforce suffrage in all the States by virtue of the power conferred by the second section of the Fifteenth amendment. The bill provides fine and imprisonment for all persons, official and otherwise, who refuse to allow colored men to vote, or who refuse by declining to register them, assess them for taxes, collect taxes, or interfering in any way to prevent the same qualification from attaching to them that covers white voters in the several States. It also provides for a educational qualification in Massachusetts and the property qualification applied to colored people in New York.

THE LINCOLN ASSASSINATION CONSPIRATORS.

Not many days since the officers at the arsenal being desirous of identifying the remains of Lewis A. Payne, of the Lincoln assassination conspirators, who was executed on the 7th of July, 1865, and buried under the floor of a store-house, should be removed, the necessary order was procured from the War Department and one of the undertakers was employed to remove the body. The trench from which the remains of the other conspirators, together with those of Werz, had been removed was found open, and the box containing the bones of Payne, which consisted all that was left of the body of Payne, was raised and given in charge of the undertaker and was quietly taken out of the ground the officer of the guard not even knowing the fact. The undertaker was instructed to be very quiet in relation to the affair and has followed his instructions. This is the last of the conspirators buried at the arsenal.

PERSONAL.

Some feeling was exhibited to-day amongst members, by the appearance in a morning paper of a card signed by Mr. J. R. Brooks, one of the witnesses before the Military Committee. The paragraph in Mr. Brooks' card taken exception to more particularly, is that in which he speaks of a certain class of members of Congress who can be bought like chickens, so much a head. It has been a common talk about expelling the cardist from the reporter's gallery, &c., &c., but it is not probable the threat will be carried out.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The documents on the Cuban question were sent to the House, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. They contain Sickles' note to Silvela, the Spanish Minister of State, of September 28th, withdrawing the offer previously made of the good offices of the United States with the insurgents of Cuba. Silvela on October 8th replied to the effect that Spain had accepted the offer with gratitude, though she could not accept the basis on which it was founded, and which it now appears constituted the essential condition of the offer.

The Spanish Government could not accept these bases, the first of which was the independence of Cuba, because, even if they had wished it, it was not within their competence to assent to a dismemberment of the territory of the monarchy without the permission of the Cortes; but the Cortes, so far from permitting and authorizing this, manifested, by a unanimous resolution of a parliamentary commission, that they were ready to lend their entire support to the Government in an elevated and dignified policy on the Cuban question, calculated to preserve the integrity of the territory and national honor.

The Spanish Government, nevertheless, had accepted the good offices, hoping that in the first place they would be exercised by the Government of the United States using their influence with the promoters of the insurrection, who had sought refuge in the territory of that Republic, and induce the insurgents to lay down their arms.

The Spanish Government proposed spontaneously to present to the Constituent Cortes measures which should tend to give to the Cubans the liberties their condition may require, in harmony with those promised in Spain—a complete amnesty for those who have fought against the mother country, the gradual emancipation of slaves, and the right of the free to hold public offices and to share in making laws.

If the United States withdraw their offices it is apparently because they consider as an ineffable basis of any negotiations the declaration of independence to which neither respect which the Government professes to the constitution of Spain nor other conditions not less important permit to accede, but as the offer of good offices is being withdrawn, the Spanish Government can do no less than consider the basis and conclusions on which they were founded as having passed out of view. This is sufficient to cause the Spanish Government to recognize the fairness of the Government of the United States and the respect due to the sovereignty of a people who have been its friend and ally from the beginning of its glorious history.

Your Excellency, moreover, observes, in ending your note, that, while the President reserves his liberty of action, he will be happy if he can contribute to anything to the pacification of Cuba. His noble declaration is extremely satisfactory, and I beg your Excellency to present to the President the thanks of the Spanish Government. At the same time, I venture to indicate two acts which it is in his power to accomplish, and which will serve as illustrations of these loyal and friendly purposes: First, to exercise all his natural influence upon those who, having taken refuge in the neighboring territory to foment rebellion to the end that they may induce their followers to abstain from giving a savage character to the conflict by the outrages and cruelties with which they have been hitherto stained. The second is in regard to gunboats constructed in the United States at the expense of Spain, and ready to go against not even to fight the insurgents of Cuba, but defend our coasts against the egressions of the filibusters and pilots. Silvela closes by saying Spain does not and cannot see in Cuba the profound sentiment of true capacity for independence.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

Mr. Phillips, United States Consul at Santiago, Cuba, writes Jan. 3d that political affairs are deplorable. It is well known that Valmazedo aspires to the position of Captain General of the Island, and, in order to increase his popularity among the blood-craving Catalonians who are operating in his behalf both in this island and Spain, gives imperative orders to make this a year of extermination, and we daily hear of peaceful citizens residing in the country being assassinated by mobs of Spanish troops.

The insurrection, says Mr. Phillips, continues in full force, and there are frequent arrivals of wounded Spanish soldiers. The Cubans being better armed and disciplined than formerly, in many cases take the offensive, and have had their ranks increased by desertion from the Spanish troops, who find it impossible to endure the climate. It is estimated that 50 per cent. of the Spanish volunteers, from sickness, are unfit for active combat. The hospitals are filled to overflowing. It is generally known and admitted by liberal-minded Spaniards that it is impossible to suppress the insurrection.

MR. SYPHER COURTS INVESTIGATION.

The following card from Gen. J. H. Sypher will appear in to-morrow's papers:

"My attention has been specially called to paragraphs in newspapers associating my name with the sale of cadet appointments to the military and naval academies of the United States. These reports, so industriously circulated, are false and slanderous. There is no evidence that there was not seconded, of the House of Representatives implicating me, directly or indirectly in the sale of cadetships. I invite and challenge investigation.

"J. H. SYPHER."

COL. BAKER'S INDIAN EXPEDITION.

The Indian Commissioner announces that he has received the sickening details of Col. Baker's attack on the Piegan camp on the Marias in Montana on the 23d of January last. Of the 137 killed, only 15 were what might be called fighting men—that is, men between the ages of 12 and 37 years. Ten were from 37 to 60 years and 8 additional were over 60, in all 33. Three were 90 years of age, and 55 or over half the whole were over 40 years of age, and the remaining 35 were between 32 and 40 years.

Lastly, there were 50 children under 12 years of age killed. Many of them were in their parents' arms. The whole village had been suffering for over 22 months past with the small-pox. Some half doz n are dying daily.

NEW YORK.

Developments in the Anti-Ring War.

A Grand Pigeon Shooting Match.

The Scalpers Drive the Ring to the Wall.

[Special Tel graphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WAR ON THE RING.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—The anti-ring war among the New York Democracy continues quite lively. The latest developments show that the Tammany ring is in a desperate, dissatisfied with the new city charter as drawn up by Mayor Hall, and introduced in the Legislature by Assemblyman Fear. Tweed is opposed to the vast power therein given to Mayor Hall, making him member of some half a dozen commissions, with an aggregate salary of about $40,000. Since Sunday new combinations have been formed and the scalpers are continually making new friends, among them Controller Connolly and his son-in-law, Supervisor Purroy, Sheriff of New York. The ring forces are being shattered, and will be entirely broken up if the scalpers only succeed in bringing out their new city charter before the country Democracy can charge them with a desire to break up the party. A meeting of the Democracy to urge the State support the scalpers in their war upon the ring, but they call for organization and insist upon it that the anti-ring party shall show their hands, and present a new charter at an early day. This will be done, and conferences to that effect were held to-day. The result of the deliberations thus far are, that under the anti-ring charter Mayor Hall will be compelled to resign, and a new election for Mayor held this spring, with either Andrew Green or Senator Creamer as candidates.

THE GRAND PIGEON-SHOOTING MATCH.

for one thousand dollars aside and the championship, between Ira Payne, of New York, and T. W. Tinker, of Providence, did not come off to-day, although the birds were at hand and both the men on the ground. Mr. Parks, the referee, for some reason refused to act, and, failing to appoint any one else, the money was drawn. There was quite a gathering of experts, and in order to kill off some of the surplus sports and have a little sport, five sweepstakes were shot off by Ferry Aldrich, of Providence; Miles Johnson and W. Ryan, of New Jersey, and Ira Payne and Mr. Ramsey, of New York. Aldrich won two of the sweep and divided on two others with Johnson. Johnson won the remaining stakes. Each man shot at ten birds, and the execution, notwithstanding the severity of the weather, was very fine.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE

was closed to-day. The city generally had a holiday appearance.

[To the Associated Press.]

POSTAL TROUBLES.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 22.—The postal authorities forbid the sending of money or valuables by mail, and threaten to return letters containing them to the senders.

BAVARIA.

RETIRING FROM PUBLIC LIFE.

MUNICH, Feb. 22.—It is feared that Prince Hohenlohe Schillingfurst will retire from public life.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Feb. 22—P. M.—Consols 92¾ for money and 92¾ for account. United States five-twenties of 1862, 87¾; do. of 1865, 86¾; do. of 1867, 87¼; do. 10-40s, 84¾; Erie, 22; Illinois Centrals, 113; Atlantic and Great Western, 26¾.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 22.—Cotton firm; sales 10,000 bales; uplands at 11½@11⅝; Orleans, 11¾d. Breadstuffs quiet; Western flour, 24s 6d for spring; 7s 6d for winter. Corn, 26s 6d; flour, 19s 9d; oats, 2s 6d; corn, 26s 6d; flour, 19s 9d; oats, 2s 6d; Peas nominal. Pork dull at 94s; beef, 105s 6d; bacon, 56s; lard, 67s; cheese, 79s 6d. Produce unchanged.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Refined petroleum 1s 9½d@1s 10d. Linseed oil 43l 5s. Turpentine dull.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—Rentes 72f 65c. Gold 130.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 22.—Bonds firm at 91⅞@92.

HAVRE, Feb. 22.—Cotton has a declining tendency and quiet at 126 on the spot and 127¾ afloat.

ANTWERP, Feb. 22.—Petroleum firm at 60¾.

BREMEN, Feb. 22.—Petroleum flat at 7 thalers.

HAMBURG, Feb. 22.—Petroleum flat at 15 marcs banco 8s.

CUBA.

Attempted Outrage on an American Vessel.

HAVANA, Feb. 21.—A report was lately set afloat here by an American that Capt. Franklin, of the fishing smack Fulton, had helped the assassin of Castanon to escape from Key West, and had landed Col. Tunkner in Cuba.

On the arrival of the vessel this morning the party of men put out in a boat, and rowing toward the vessel called on the captain. The latter, becoming alarmed, took refuge on board of the man-of-war Eclipse. The men in the boat finding the captain gone, returned to the shore without molesting the crew. Through the efforts of the near Consul General, Biddle, they have since been arrested, and the Government has set a guard to protect the Fulton.

New York Methodist State Convention.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 22.—The Methodist State Convention, in session here, adopted unanimously resolutions favoring the prohibition of the liquor traffic, and pledging the members to attend the nominating caucus and labor for the nomination of good temperance men.

CONGRESS.

Forty-first Congress--2d Session.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.

MARINE APPRENTICES.

Mr. VICKERS presented a memorial from the National Board of Trade for the passage of a marine apprentice law. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

GEORGIA SENATORS.

Mr. STEWART presented the credentials of Messrs. Farrow and Whitely, Senators elect from Georgia, and asked their reference to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr DRAKE said the papers were simply commissions from the Governor of Georgia. The manner of the election of Senators, and of the authentication of the fact to the Senate was prescribed by the Constitution, and nothing in that instrument, or in any act of Congress, authorized any Governor of any State to commission any man as Senator of the United States. It didn't appear from the paper when the party was elected, nor was his election certified to by the president of the State Senate as required by law. He thought the paper ought not to be received.

Mr. POMEROY said the Constitution required each House to be the judge of the qualifications and elections of its members. Therefore he favored reference, that the facts might be investigated.

Mr. DRAKE insisted on his objection, and Mr. Stewart withdrew the papers for the present.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr HOWARD, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported the joint resolution authorizing the Northern Pacific railroad to issue mortgage bonds, with an amendment providing the company may make good the deficiencies in land grants arising from the previous disposition of lands along its line by being taken in equal quantity, with an additional limit of miles.

CHELSEA MILITARY RESERVATIONS.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported, without amendment, the bill providing for the disposition of various useless military reservations; also the House joint resolution authorizing the sale of certain land at Springfield, Mass.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. SCHURZ, from the joint committee on retrenchment, reported with amendment a bill introduced by himself last December, to reform the civil service.

It provides for appointment by the President, with the consent of the Senate, of a civil service Board of Commissioners, who shall prescribe rules governing examinations for appointment into each branch and grade of the civil service, and examine applicants for such positions. Persons passed the examination of United States courts, members of Cabinet, ministers to foreign countries, and officers of the Senate and House of Representatives are exempt. Hereafter all other appointments of civil officers shall be made from persons who have been found qualified under regulations established by this board. Appointments to the several departments to be made in order of seniority and merit. The board may call to its assistance any person in the employment of any men of learning as it deems fit. Officers now in civil service may be required by the President to submit to the examination, and if not found qualified, shall be dismissed; otherwise the present officers shall hold their positions for life during good behavior. Appointments to fill vacancies in the classified service may be made by the board from the list of persons found qualified under regulations of the board. Appointments for probation for not more than one year, and no person appointed from such list shall be confirmed by the Senate unless he shall have served a probation of six months. Promotions to be made by the board from the lowest grade in the service to the next highest grade, and so on, as far as practicable. Persons appointed to the lowest grade in the service shall receive a salary of not less than $1,000 per annum. Women to be equally eligible with men for examination and appointment to offices they can fill equally well.

NEW YORK RESCINDING RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. CONKLING, from the Committee on the Revision of Laws, recommended the indefinite postponement of the consideration of the resolutions of the New York Legislature rescinding the resolutions ratifying the fifteenth amendment. Mr. Conkling then spoke at some length, showing the effect this amendment would have upon the constitutionality of exercising the right of suffrage to hundreds of thousands of the downtrodden race, and claiming there was a great responsibility resting upon this great accomplishment of reform than on the birth-day of Washington.

Mr. DRAKE, on the same subject, sought to show that power to reject a constitutional amendment existed in a State by implication, and was a necessary consequence of the power to ratify.

THE DAY.

Mr. POMEROY moved, as a matter of respect for the day, that the Senate now, at two o'clock, adjourn.

THE STEAMSHIP MONARCH.

Before putting the motion, the chair called attention to the invitation from the Maryland Legislature to visit Annapolis, near which city the British ship Monarch was now lying. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

JUDGE BUSTEED, OF ALABAMA.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported not sufficient evidence in support of the charges against Judge Busteed, on which to impeach him, and asked to be discharged from further consideration of the matter, and that it be laid on the table. So ordered.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked leave to submit a minority report on the same subject, but Mr. Kerr, but Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, objected.

COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS.

The SPEAKER announced the appointment of the following additional members of the Committee on Elections, so as to make the whole number 15: Beaman, Kerr, McCrary and Potter.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. JULIAN, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill extending the benefits of the homestead laws to the children of deceased soldiers. Passed.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. DAWES, rising to a question of privilege, referred to a speech of Mr. Mungen, published in the Globe of last Sunday, purporting to have been made in the House, but not actually delivered, reflecting on Senator Sumner, &c. A resolution was offered that the Committee on Rules be instructed to inquire and report whether said Mungen has not abused the privilege of the floor contrary to the rules of the House, and deserved its censure; and that in the meantime said speech be expunged from the official proceedings.

Mr. COX expressed a desire for the abolition of the privilege of printing undelivered speeches in the Globe.

Mr. DAWES said permission to print speeches involved implied assurance that whatever was printed would not be in violation of the rules of the House much less in violation of common decency.

Mr. MUNGEN disclaimed any intention to violate the rules of the House, and denied the gentleman from Massachusetts the right to any objectionable passage in his speech. He had read a sentence from the speech declaring an thing he could say had no reference to any act or word of Mr. Sumner in the Senate, but to his public lectures and speeches. He stood here as the representative of his constituents, and claimed the right of his speech under the Constitution. He would not permit any one to attempt to deprive him of the right to express himself as he chose.

There was no foul or vulgar language in that speech. Was it a violation of the rules of the House to quote from the classics or from Gibbon? If the gentleman from Massachusetts or his friend, the Senator, choose to make an application of his remarks, he was not to be held responsible for that. The remarks fitted the Senator let him wear them. Could this House gag him in discussing the doctrines of an historian? Sumner's speech was crammed his theories and his illogical and damnable doctrines on the people of the North? Was he not entitled to discuss them and to show their absurdity?

He assured the House he was respectful to it in that speech, but he would not allow something out of edgehill gentleman insulting the sayings of a man who was eternally thrusting himself in the face of everybody with his impudence.

Mr. DAWES called Mr. Mungen to order. He did not think it proper to speak of imputed conduct of Senators.

Mr. MUNGEN—I speak of him not as a Senator, but as a public lecturer. I take issue with the gentleman on that point, and I have a right to do so.

SPEAKER—The chair rules the language unparliamentary and out of order.

Mr. DAWES—I submit to suppose that he had not been guilty of a violation of the rules of the House, and he scorned the imputation of having been guilty of anything. He was perfectly willing to have the matter referred to the Committee on Rules.

This discussion was further participated in by Messrs. Schenck, Garfield, Jones, of Kentucky; Voorhees, Farnsworth and Dawes, and then the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. DAWES moved to reconsider.

Mr. MYERS, from the Conference Committee on the special naval appropriation bill, reported that the committee had agreed to fix the appropriation at two millions. Report by Messrs. Schenck, Garfield, Jones, of Kentucky; Voorhees, Farnsworth and Dawes, and then the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. DAWES moved to reconsider.

Mr. MYERS, from the Conference Committee on the special naval appropriation bill, reported that the committee had agreed to fix the appropriation at two millions. Report by Messrs.

PERSONAL.

Mr. VOORHEES, rising to a personal explanation, referred to an insinuation in Benton's speech on Saturday, coupling him with the Knights of the Golden Circle, and indignantly denying all connection with secret political organizations.

FRUIT DISTILLATION.

Mr. SARGENT asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of providing separate legislation for the taxation of fruit distillation, and especially whether the latter interest cannot be properly relieved of capacity and per diem tax, and of regulations not properly applicable thereto.

Mr. McCARTHY objected.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY.

Mr. SWANN moved to adjourn in honor of Washington's birth-day. Rejected—yeas 70, nays 105.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the legislative appropriation bill and the amendment offered by Mr. Arnell last Saturday appropriating $14,500 for a bureau of education clicited a lengthy discussion. Finally the committee rose, and the House, having closed debate on all items under the head of the Department of the Interior, again went into committee, and the amendment agreed to. During the proceedings Mr. Beck gave a humorous description of the circumlocution through which a lawyer had to pass to get a judgment from the Court of Claims. The committee rose before the bill was disposed of.

RECESS.

Mr. BEAMAN was excused from service on the Committee on Elections, and Mr. Hall appointed in his place.

At 4:30 the House adjourned.

THE LAST HORROR.

Further Particulars of the Disaster to the Emma No. 3.

SEVENTY LIVES LOST.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 22.—The following private telegram was received this morning from Capt. Maratta:

"The steamer Emma No. 3 sunk and burned to the water's edge Seventy lives lost; crew known to be lost: Trunnell, pilot, two engineers, and Walter Maratta."

[Special dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.]

MEMPHIS, Feb. 21.—The Emma No. 3 left this port about 1 o'clock Saturday morning, with a moderate trip of pig-iron, groceries, wine, and four hundred bales of cotton, half of which was for Evansville.

The following persons are known to have taken passage on her: W. G. Spence, D. Kincade, J. R. Forbes, of Lauderdale county; Adam Pfeister, of Owensboro, Kentucky, and four wood-choppers from Cincinnati, none of whose names appear as known to have been saved. The first three named were farmers, having just disposed of their cotton, and were on their way home.

Pelister had engaged to manage a plantation in Arkansas, and had gone to bring his wife and children. The woodchoppers' names can not be ascertained. A party of young ladies from Danville, Kentucky, were also reported to have taken passage, but did not; they left here Saturday evening on the St. Louis steamer.

From additional particulars, we learn that when the boat took fire, Captain Maratta, with his brother, lowered the yawl, intending to place his wife and children therein safely, and notwithstanding the fact that he stood in it with a cocked revolver, warning them to keep away until he had landed the ladies, when he would return, the passengers and several of the deck-hands made a rush for and and swamped it, all who were in it at the time going down. Mrs. Maratta, the captain, who seized a fender and again resumed the work of saving the passengers by building floats.

His conduct, as well as that of the other officers of the boat, and the officers of the steamer Evansville, who passed the scene two hours after the accident occurred and rescued the survivors, is highly commended. The officers of the Evansville report the wreck as still smoking when they passed. They also state that the accident occurred one mile from Randolph's Landing, that being the nearest point to shore. Appointments to fill vacancies in the classified service may be made by the board from the list of persons found qualified under regulations established by this board. Appointments to the several departments to be made in order of seniority and merit. The board may call to its assistance any person in the employment of any men of learning as it deems fit. Officers now in civil service may be required by the President to submit to the examination, and if not found qualified, shall be dismissed; otherwise the present officers shall hold their positions for life during good behavior. Appointments to fill vacancies in the classified service may be made by the board from the list of persons found qualified under regulations established by this board. Appointments for probation for not more than one year, and no person appointed from such list shall be confirmed by the Senate unless he shall have served a probation of six months. Promotions to be made by the board from the lowest grade in the service to the next highest grade, and so on, as far as practicable. Persons appointed to the lowest grade in the service shall receive a salary of not less than $1,000 per annum. Women to be equally eligible with men for examination and appointment to offices they can fill equally well.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Republican Convention—Enthusiastic Reception of the Colored Man—Vexatious of State Officers.—The Platform—Speech of Senator Morton.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 22.—The Republican State Convention met here this afternoon. Gen. Thomas F. Brown, of Randolph county, was made permanent chairman, with one vice president from each Congressional district, and the Hon. W. T. Mason, colored, of New Albany, as vice president from the State at large.

The colored vice president was conducted to the platform amid the deafening cheers of the delegates. There are two colored delegates from Wayne county and three from Floyd.

The Convention is largely attended, every county in the State being fully represented.

The present State officers were renominated, with the exception of the Treasurer of State, one of the Supreme Judges, and the Attorney General.

Gen. Robert H. Milroy, of Carroll county, was nominated for Treasurer of State; Nelson Trusdale, of Fayette county, for Attorney-General, and Judge A. L. Osborne, of La Porte county, for Supreme Judge in place of Judge Frazer, who declined to be a candidate for re-election.

THE PLATFORM.

The Union Republican party of Indiana assembled in Convention at Indianapolis on the 22d day of February, 1870, make the following declaration of principles:

We congratulate the country on the restoration of law and order in the late rebellious States under the reconstruction measures adopted by the General Government, and upon the return of peace and return of fraternal feeling among the people of all the States, under a Constitution securing an equality of political and civil rights of all citizens, without the sacrifice of race or color.

That we reverence the Constitution of the United States as the supreme law of the land, and a wise embodiment of the principles of free Government, following its teachings we will adopt from time to time such amendments as are necessary more completely to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity.

That the failure at the ratification of the Fifteenth amendment, which moreover secures all equality of political rights to all men, and extend to the colored man the unfaltering hand of sympathy and love in the work before us for the future, is highly commended.

That the national debt, created in the defense and preservation of the Union, however great the burden, must be cheerfully borne until honorably and honestly extinguished in accordance with the letter and the spirit of the several laws authorizing the debt; and that all attempts at the repudiation of the principal or interest thereof are to be met with scorn and denunciation of any honest people.

That we demand in every department of the Government, from the highest to the lowest, the strictest economy in the expenditures consistent with the requirements of the public service.

That a reduction of taxation is demanded both of the taxed and the internal taxes until it reaches the lowest amount consistent with the credit and honor of the nation; and that we are in favor of a tariff for revenue, believing a proper adjustment of duties must necessarily afford all the incidental protection to which any interest is entitled.

That we are in favor of a currency founded on the constitution of the country, the laws and commerce of the country demand; and that we disapprove of all laws in reference thereto which establish monopoly or inequality therein.

That we are opposed to the donations of the public lands or the grant of them in money to railroads and other corporations; and that we demand the reservation of the public domain for the use of actual settlers and educational purposes.

The platform approves the general course of the Republican Senators and Representatives in Congress, endorses the wise statesmanship of President Grant and of the State government, and congratulates the people of the State that the time is now near when the State debt will be entirely liquidated.

It recommends that the State constitution be so amended as to prevent the taking effect of any law or act of the General Assembly, recognizing any liability of the State for the Wabash and Erie canal debt, and denounces changes in the statutes of the State to prevent extravagant tax levies by local authorities for local purposes; reaffirms the obligations of the soldiers and sailors of the late war, and that the bounties and pensions provided for by law should be paid without cost.

MORTON'S SPEECH.

Masonic Hall was crowded last night to hear the address of Senator Morton. The Senator commenced his address with a financial statement of the State debt, showing a decrease since the State's indebtedness from 1848 to 1861 of over $2,000,000, to which was added the war debt of 1861 and 1865 of over $2,000,000, making the total indebtedness of the State at the close of the fiscal year of 1869 over thirteen millions; since which time it has been reduced, as shown by the auditor's report of 1865, to $6,655,597 61, of which amount over $3,500,000 is a bond to the Sinking Fund, which will be paid in 1880, leaving the actual indebtedness of the State a little over $2,100,000, funds to pay which will, it is expected, be in the Treasury in eighteen months. Included in this are large sums for substantial improvements, making the contrast between Republican and Democratic administrations still more marked.

He gave a history of what is known as the Wabash and Erie canal debt, to the payment of which some have sought to commit the State, and showed that such assumption would be a monstrous fraud on the people of the State. He said economy is the word, and stated that the first eleven months of Grant's administration cost $61,139,000 less than the preceding eleven months under Johnson, which, with increased receipts, which resulted from the law changes, showed that the people's Grant's favor of $84,845,808 45. Because of this large increase of receipts and reduction of expenses Congress would be able to largely reduce its taxes.

He declared in favor of this reduction and finding a great portion of the public debt in a bond at a lower rate of interest, leaving to the next generation the final liquidation. He devoted some space to showing that the Democratic platform, and congratulated Indiana on her share in the adoption of the Fifteenth amendment. On the tariff questions, he favored revenue tariff, and regarded with scorn any attempt to reconstruct the tariff as a whole, on the basis of any principle, practically impossible. It must be modified from year to year, as experience and the condition of the Treasury indicate necessary. He characterized the Democratic party as having reproduced itself in all the other dynasties. The Stuarts fell because of their alliance with the priesthood, and in their struggles and misfortunes, and in their dethronements, ever asked the intervention of the French. Louis XVI fled because of clerical laws, and sought foreign bayonets, though he came only to be driven into the heart of France.

The Bourbons returned; they returned by the aid of foreign bayonets, but experience in the Tuileries signified the horse of the Don drinking water in the Seine, in the river of revolutions. Again the Bourbons fell, and the Stuarts fell because they had been passed in favor of the Church and against freethought, the expression of universal civilization. The same thing happened with the Bourbons were twice restored there by foreign intervention—once by an English fleet, and another time by a French army. Italy grew and became more free, so in proportion did the Bourbons disappear from the thrones of Italy. The Democratic party, Bourbonism in the beginning, swore from the end of the last century, death to all revolutionists, and the Bourbons have, in fact, been always the conquered party ever since.

Do not doubt that all dynasties, traditional dynasties are enemies of liberty and of country. The Bourbons of Spain have, in truth, never been more Frenchmen, Philip V. was the grandson of Louis XIV., of Ellamere, the conspiracy of Alberoni, only to the end that the children of his second marriage might not reign. Isabella could not live in any place under the sky of our country. All the Bourbons have had the same love of foreign territory, and all have served French interests.

It is well known that Carlos III. was not a Spaniard, though born here; he is to-day, he was a foreigner, was a Frenchman, especially, as he sacrificed by a treaty with his family in France, to a French interest, to a French commerce, all the commerce of the Spanish continent. It is likewise known that Carlos IV. was no Spaniard, that he was a Bourbon-Parma. It is known that he was a foreigner, that he was a Frenchmen, since to please his consin he lost San Sebastian and Biliboa. Ferdinand VII. was the same. To please the Directory, he boasted that he would let his blockaded ships rot in their ports to please Napoleon, he sacrificed Mazzarredo, Gravina, the squadron of Brest, and abandoned the reconquest of Minorca; when, to please the Emperor, he lauded the sale of fabulous discoveries and of mythological exploits in the boiling waters of Trafalgar; when he gave up the Keys of the Spanish fleets to the mother of Bonaparte, when he names of Roncesvalles—to Junot, and consented that Murat should extend his hand to the throne of Spain, as Ney had to that of Pavia, the sword of Francis I. It is known that Fernando VII. was no Spaniard—that he was a Bourbon, and that he was a foreigner, a Frenchmen, since he placed his newly received scepter under the shadow of Napoleon, and sent him a message at Bayonne, before following like a true satellite and bending down upon his knees to lick his spurs. There he ceded him the land of Pelayo and the Cid, and gave him for wife his barbarous legions destroyed our cities and cut the throats of our fathers, immolated, as they were, with the name of Ferdinand VII. upon their lips. Afterward he returned to his throne, as if the war of independence had been a civil war, and in order to be able to expel the 12 legislators, to prosecute Mina, the hero of Navarre; to torment Empecinado, the hero of Castile, to kill Torrijos, the hero of Gelicia, and Lacy, the hero of Arragon and Catalonia. He returned to bring along at a later day (as if a sufficient number of crucifixes had not been committed to satisfy his vengeance), in 1823, the French who profaned the ruins of Saragossa, who spread with their feet the plains of Bailen, who spat their gall at the glorious scars on the walls of Cadiz. These are horrible records, in coming in contact with which at this day one's cheek blushes with shame, while anger leaps in the heart; records which I be, you to look upon, you heroes of Alcolea, legislators of the country, you who have consecrated the shades of our martyrs to expel those cruel butchers, the Bourbons—to never current again that a Bourbon, that a Frenchman, should ever return to reign over this land of Spain. [Loud and prolonged applause.] If the Bourbons have never represented liberty. We sought in the Cortes at Cadiz, during the period of the second constitutional epoch, during the regency of Maria Christina, and throughout the whole of the reign of Isabella II., to ally liberty with the Bourbons. Never, never could we effect it; for the secular laws, which control dynasties and which regulate their politics and interests, are superior to all the combinations of parties.

Their is that the name of Bourbon, formerly a talisman for mounting a throne, is now a talisman for losing one. The partisans of the second branch (let them be named by their proper name), the branch of the Duke of Montpensier, have sought to deny always that their candidate was a Bourbon. Louis Phillippe, a Bourbon, married a Neapolitan, Princess Amelie of Bourbon. The youngest son of those two Bourbons, Antoine, Duke of Montpensier, already twice a Bourbon, married Louisa Fernanda, sister of Ferdinand VII., who was also twice a Bourbon, both on the father's and the mother's side, so that the children of the second couple, which you would have as heirs of the Spanish Throne, would be, one of them, four times a Bourbon—that is, four times an enemy to liberty and to our country. [Loud applause.] That the Duke of Montpensier is a Bourbon, is proved, besides, by his genealogy, by that document of 1810—in fact, in which his father demanded a position in the Spanish army against Napoleon, by reason of being a relative of Ferdinand VII., and a member of the family of Bourbon.

Although we might concede that the family of Orleans and the family of Bourbon are two distinct families, I announce to you that no member of a dynasty can cease to represent the interests and ideas of that dynasty transmitted as they are by the physiological conditions of blood, and by the sentiments of connection, and the family of the Bourbons has been destined to fatally combat liberty, the family of Orleans has been destined to fatally corrupt and falsify liberty.

This hereditary destiny relieves personally each one of the princes of a part of the responsibility, but at the same time a democratic people cannot admit it, when the whole family's interests are involved. Let us not be deceived. The Duke of Montpensier will represent the policy of the house of Orleans, of the King of Prussia represented the ideas and interests of Frederick the Great. Contemplate, Socrates Deputies, the great catastrophies, which may almost be termed geological catastrophies. Let Orleanism engendered in France. Since the time of the Convention there has been a lull; that is to say, there has been a party which was able to evade all errors, all crimes, and without pretense of faith accepted all, consecrated all to the grace of success. That party, at one day, thought to conciliate all extremes, sought a God without Providence, a religion without faith, a regime without liberty, an aristocracy without privileges, a democracy without equality, in order that it might live in peace and prosper in its tranquility, for this small end, were necessary sacrifices in its egotism.

Such have been, roughly, the representatives in the family of Orleans. The cold kings had enriched it in order to see whether or not gold would appease the revolution. The gold letter in a parliamentary light, there are great precedents for laws of this class, not only within, but without the constitutional law. Then, it is sufficient for me to allude to the Parliament of Casper, without, I need only refer to the history

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 25, 1870.

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Six Months	6 00
Three months	3 25
One month	1 10

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One year, by mail	$2 00
One year, delivered in the city	3 00

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All communications or articles will not be returned to writers, unless paper which is used will be paid for. If the charge be specified by the correspondent.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Hon. Wm. Lindsey, State Senator from the First District, is announced as a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

One hundred and fifty valentines will be sent from Paducah to the dead-letter office, the senders not having prepaid the postage.

Mrs. Charles Dudley has been appointed by the Postmaster General postmistress of Unionton, in place of Judge C. B. Bohanon, removed.

A protracted meeting, conducted by Elder Borroughs, is being carried on in the Union-town Christian Church. Seventy members have been added to the church.

The Rev. M. M. Benton, of Covington, will be ordained to the priesthood of the Episcopal church, at Frankfort, on Thursday next, by Bishop Smith, assisted by Rev. Drs. Morton and Mortimer. The latter will preach the ordination sermon.

On Saturday night last an old man named Gibson, while under the influence of liquor, started from Florence to go to his home near Walton. The next morning he was found on the roadside, about three miles from Florence, almost frozen to death. He was taken back to the latter place, where he now lies in a very precarious condition.

Johnson, who was shot by Tobe Dodd in Paducah a few days ago, died on Friday. Dodd, who was permitted to return to his own home in charge of an officer to await the result of Johnson's wound, on learning the result immediately effected his escape. It is thought he attempted to cross the Tennessee river in a skiff and was drowned.

It seems that the Newport Ferry Company, after having abolished the commutation rates and established an enormous increase of fair, was not inclined to be particularly generous to the attorney who guided them through the quietest. When presented with a bill they were disposed to scale it down. Said old, "Thou troublest me." A paltry $100 was their estimate of the value of such legal services. A jury of their fellow-citizens thought differently, and on Friday last rendered a verdict, in the Circuit Court, against them in favor of Mr. Hallam, for $500 additional.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Governor Davis is opposed to mixed schools in Texas.

The most imperative want of Texas just now is school teachers.

Measles in a mild form is epidemic in Columbia, South Carolina.

Judge W. T. G. Weaver, of Gainesville, Texas, has been assassinated.

The Texas Legislature has refused to elect Lincoln and exclude negroes.

The colored military and firemen of Charleston celebrated Lincoln's birthday.

The wheat crop of Middle Tennessee looks more promising than at this time last year.

The corporate limits of Raleigh, N. C., are to be enlarged half a mile in every direction.

The Government depot for Western Texas is to be permanently located at San Antonio.

Uncle David Gray, a revolutionary soldier, died recently in Rutherford county, North Carolina.

A gang of wolves have been roaming about Jefferson county, Miss., killing sheep and committing other depredations.

Somers Kinney, senior editor of the Houston (Texas) Times, and publisher of the Brownsville Ranchero, is dead.

The Mayor of Marshall, Texas, has issued an order requiring everybody thereabout to be vaccinated to prevent the spread of smallpox.

The Institution for the Deaf, Dumb, and the Blind, at Raleigh, North Carolina, now numbers 176 pupils, 126 whites and 41 colored.

The farm of Judge H. G. bond, in Orange county, Va., containing 600 acres, has been purchased by Mr. D. Hubbard, of Louisiana, for $35,000 cash.

A chap in Vicksburg accomplished the task of walking 101 consecutive hours for $1,000. Five dollars and ninety cents per hour is a good pay.

The Morgan wharf, just finished at Indianola, Texas, is one of the finest structures of the kind in the United States, and cost over seventy-five thousand dollars.

Rev. R. A. Holland, of Baltimore, will preach the Baccalaureate sermon before the graduating class of Emory and Henry College, Virginia, on Sunday, the 5th of June next.

Two prisoners escaped from the jail at Canton, Miss., on Saturday, the 12th. One of them was Moonly who murdered a horse drover in Tallahatchie county about two months ago.

Wm. Wheaton, late sheriff of Jackson county, Miss., has been arrested in New Orleans, and is now held awaiting requisition from the Governor of Mississippi. Wheaton is a defaulter in the sum of $4,000.

Sheriff Dodamead, of Halifax, Va., undertook to keep store some time ago, and did not pay his license tax. He busted up, and on an execution having been issued against him, he was a few days ago levied on his horse and seized it for the tax.

The Nashville Union and American of yesterday says sterious charges in case of abduction and seduction in which a well-known young citizen of that city and a friendless girl figure. The friendless girl sues for $10,000 damages.

A band of horse thieves, with ramifications extending through Kentucky, Tennessee, South Carolina and Georgia, has been discovered in Rutherford county, North Carolina, one of the thieves having been caught in that county and made confession.

Miss Caroline Godsey, the "sleeping girl," eleven miles from Union City, Tenn., is still living, and, as usual, arouses and remains awake nine minutes eleven times in twenty-four hours. Twenty years have passed since the sun shone upon her. She looks well, and is very beautiful.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina some time since decided that, under the new constitution of that State, a man's homestead could not be sold under execution even for debts contracted before the adoption. It has now decided that the homstead may be sold if the execution was levied before the adoption of the constitution.

A serious accident occurred at John Robinson's circus, in Columbus, Georgia, a few days ago. The clown, in playing with a large wooden ball, carelessly let it fall upon the head of a little boy named Tommie Smith, who was carried home in an unconscious state. It is feared the boy's brain has been affected. The father of the boy has brought an action against the circus for $10,000.

One of the most gratifying results of the introduction of the process of making asphalte with tar found in the interior of applications for patents from that part of the country. During the past year 46 patents were granted to citizens of Alabama, 11 to those of Arkansas, 5 to Florida, 86 to Louisiana, 53 to Mississippi, 44 to North Carolina, 24 to South Carolina, 69 to Tennessee, 44 to Texas, 90 to Virginia and 27 to West Virginia.

The Indianola (Texas) Bulletin says the late rains have been propitious to the planting interest of the State, and farmers are busy throughout in preparing for the next crop, which from the present aspect will be an abundant one. We may look for at least fully one third more cotton to be raised the coming season than the last, as much more land has been opened to cultivation, both by immigration and farmers extending their fields.

A party of unknown negroes murdered an old man named John Irvin Mitchell in the village of Union Church, Jefferson county, Miss., on the night of the 11th. The negroes knocked at the door of Mr. Mitchell's house, which was opened by his wife, when she was struck down with an axe. Mr. M., on going to his wife's assistance, was murdered outright. An alarm was given, but when assistance came the murderers had escaped. Robbing was evidently no object of the attack.

An accident occurred near Allen's Landing, Perry county, Mo., a few days ago, which resulted in the death of two men and the wounding of a third. A well, located near Perryville, was threatened with destruction by the washing away of the bank. Mr. Joseph Chauvaux, Peter Pander and a negro man were engaged in getting out the stone, when the bank, unsupported, caved in on them. The negro escaped with a broken collar-bone, but Mr. Chauvaux and Mr. Pander were crushed to death. Mr. Chauvaux leaves a wife and child.

The condition of the freedmen of South Carolina is given in a letter of J. W. Alvord, General Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau: "The older colored people of Columbia and surrounding country are unusually intelligent and prosperous, one man, a skillful mechanic, being worth $60,000. More than forty heads of families have, within the past six months, purchased city property for houses at from $700 to $1,500 each. It is the testimony of well-informed gentlemen that the whole colored population of upper South Carolina is, in general, in a thriving condition, with better houses, clothing, and family comforts from year to year. The State appropriated $20,000 last year to buy land for homesteads for the freedmen, and upwards of 40,000 acres of this land have been sold to them during the year."

The Albany (Ga.) News, in noticing the recent elopement of a couple from that city, who went to Eufaula to get married, says: "The bridegroom was and is the husband of an elderly lady, who now is a widow and the mother of a very pretty daughter of seventeen or eighteen. The youth and beauty of the step-daughter charmed the heart of the mother's husband, and she fell a victim to his seductive wiles. Fearing the law, he abandoned both, but was pursued and brought back, when some kind of reconciliation was brought about, since which time, it appears, he has been so fainitous to the new comers that all parties agreed to the double-marriage, and we understand the wife-mother, son-husband, sister-mother, husband-father and all the rest of the three are living together as man and wife."

A terrible tragedy was enacted on Honey Island, Miss., on the 14th, the principals in which were Ben. and Fred. Morris, white, and Jim Wade and Webb Harrison, negroes. A difficulty had occurred sometime previous between Ben. Morris and Harrison, about the latter's interference with the former's hands, and Morris had struck Harrison. Harrison then assembled a crowd of negroes and lynched the plantation of Morris, who, accompanied by his brother, Fred., sallied out to drive them off. When near the negroes two guns were discovered lying on the ground, and Ben. stooped to pick one up. As he was in the act of doing so, the negro Harrison fired upon him, mortally wounding him severely, with small shot. Morris immediately returned the fire, killing the negro Harrison instantly. The negro Wade then fired upon Ben. Morris, killing him; then shot the brother, Fred., wounding him severely. Fred. returned the fire, shooting at the party, but with what effect he does not know, as the negroes retreated upon the approach of the friends of Morris, who had remained at the house. The body of Mr. Morris was taken to Yazoo City for interment.

The last letter received from Dr. Livingstone was written at Ujiji about nine months ago. And yet, Sir Roderick Murchison insists that the great traveler is still alive—that he hasn't had time to be burnt as a wizzard—that he hasn't even had time to die a natural death. This leads to the supposition that it takes an able-bodied man about twelve months to die in the interior of Africa. The fact is though, if it hadn't been for the supernatural incredulity of Sir Roderick, Dr. Livingstone would have lost his life several times within the last ten or fifteen years.

The Senate of Kentucky receded yesterday from its amendment to the forfeiture section of the new charter. That instrument is now a law for the government of the city of Louisville, and will go into immediate effect. Under its provisions the various city offices elective by the people are vacated, and a new election is to be holden on the 5th of March, that is to say, next Saturday week. The time intervening is short, but in a city like this it should be long enough for sufficient organization. As we explained in our editorial of yesterday, there is every probability that the negroes will vote under the Fifteenth amendment. In that event the strength of the Republicans will be something more than respectable. In some of the wards of the city it will be dangerous. It is wisdom to look such a fact as this in the face and to provide for it in season.

Tennessee, it would seem, is not the only Southern State that has been swindled out of its school fund by the "loyalists," home-made and imported. The Montgomery Mail compiles, from official reports, a table showing how the fund has been managed in Alabama, and says in reference thereto: "It appears by this table, the figures of which are taken from official reports, that in eighteen counties of the State alone the white children have been plundered to the amount of $134,414, and that this sum, amounting to more than one-third of the whole educational disbursements, has gone, half of it to paying high-salaried officers and the other half to pay incompetent teachers of negro schools, which are for the most part worthless upon the school fund." This case is not quite so bad as that of Tennessee, where nearly half a million of dollars were swallowed up by the swindlers at a single sitting.

Last week the Frankfort Commonwealth, which is a friend to Cincinnati and advocates the Cincinnati grab, had the following premature but spiteful paragraph:

> The proposition of Louisville, or rather some men of Louisville, to induce the Legislature to visit that city on the pretext of seeing the new bridge opened, but really to put the Legislature, if possible, in the pockets of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, is already but a piece of lobbying as has ever happened in this State. It is unprecedented. That the Legislature should have presiding business, near the close of the session, to go off on a pleasure jaunt for the especial benefit of a railroad corporation to destroy the interest of Central Kentucky is a request that is amazing in its impor. Is the Louisville and Nashville railroad to put the Legislature of Kentucky in its pocket, like the New York Central does the Legislature of that State? We think not. We have independence and good sense and incorruptibility of the Legislature of Kentucky.

Well, what does the Commonwealth think of the Cincinnati invitation? What sort of a "piece of lobbying" was its "ovation?" Is Cincinnati to put the Legislature of Kentucky in its pocket as if it were a hunk of cheese or a bottle of whisky? We think better of the independence and good sense and incorruptibility of the Legislature of Kentucky.

We cannot regard the railroad meeting which was held yesterday at Bowling Green as significant. We learn from private letters, written by responsible parties, and from personal representations which do not admit of question, that the whole business of the meeting was transacted after the opponents of the Cincinnati grab had left the court-house. We are assured that no one expected anything of the kind. When Col. Bates finished his speech, he was followed by Dr. South, and it was supposed that there the proceedings would end. Be this as it may, we do not believe that the resolutions express the sense of a majority of the citizens of Warren county. They have no interest in taking such a position, and those who have placed them in the attitude of doing so have assumed a line of hostility to the best friends they have in the world. As soon as the matter comes to be discussed and understood, as soon as the rays of the popular intelligence fall upon it, we expect to see this hasty and ill-advised action reversed by the voice of an overwhelming public opinion.

The Portsmouth (N. H.) States and Union gives us this little romance of a bondholder—a species of romance which pervades every community in which bonds are held: "We know a man—and there are thousands of just such cases—who, in 1862, had $1,000 in gold. He sold it for $2,400 in greenbacks in 1863. With those greenbacks he bought $2,000 in bonds. These bonds, of course, cost him just $1,000 in gold. For seven years he has drawn six per cent. annually, also in gold, on the face of his bonds. Six per cent., simple interest, on $2,400, is $144 per annum. For the seven years, it has amounted to $1,008, or eight dollars more than he invested in the first place, reckoning only simple interest. Now, the Mirror says, pay him the face of his bonds in gold, or, in other words, pay him $2,400 in gold for what cost him only $1,000. So now, at the end of seven years, he receives: Principal, $2,400; interest, $1,008; total, $3,408 in gold, for what cost him only $1,000. It is a net profit of more than 240 per cent. Is that justice? Is it right?" Let every reader answer this pair of conundrums for himself.

The Fifteenth Amendment.

It is claimed that the Fifteenth amendment has been ratified, with one or two States to spare, even if New York and Indiana are counted in the negative. The amendment is brief, but is fraught with as much of wrong and outrage upon the rights of the States as if it filled ten columns in the COURIER-JOURNAL. It reads thus:

> ART. XV. Sec. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.
>
> Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

The following are the names of the States which may be said to have ratified this scheme for the perpetuation of Radical rule:

Maine,	Illinois,
New Hampshire,	Michigan,
Vermont,	Wisconsin,
Massachusetts,	Minnesota,
Rhode Island,	Iowa,
Connecticut,	Kansas,
Pennsylvania,	Missouri,
Ohio,	Nebraska,
West Virginia,	Nevada—18.

The States wherein Congress has ratified the amendment through the agency of the bayonet are the following:

Virginia,	Florida,
North Carolina,	Mississippi,
South Carolina,	Arkansas,
Georgia,	Louisiana,
Alabama,	Texas—10.

The following are the States which have rejected the amendment:

New York,	Indiana,
New Jersey,	Maryland,
Delaware,	Kentucky,
Tennessee,	California,
	Oregon—9.

Tennessee and Oregon have not voted, but they are known to be against the amendment. New York retracted her ratification, declaring it null and void. The ratification by a fraction of the Indiana Legislature, there being less than a quorum present at the time, is, of course, illegal. There is little doubt, however, that both Indiana and New York will be counted in the affirmative.

Nobody pretends to believe that a single one of the Southern States, if left free to act for itself, would have given its indorsement to this monstrous fraud, and it is known that in nearly every Northern State its ratification was obtained through fraud and corruption. When Terry's negro, carpet-bag and scalawag tools, who constitute what is called the Georgia Legislature, had gone through the mockery of ratifying the amendment, a Radical journal in New England said:

> To Georgia belongs the honor of capping the edifice of liberty with the granite of suffrage.

In response to this, the Boston Traveller, another Radical journal, and one, too, whose "loyalty" is very far above suspicion, tells the story truthfully thus:

> And a mighty wry face Georgia made when, under the pointed eloquence of the bayonet, she was made to take the place of the "capping" process, as Mr. Beep saw his follies when he found himself in the penitentiary, out of which he could not get. Left to herself, Georgia would have kicked the amendment into the kennel, and sent its supporters there to look after it, or keep it company. Not thoroughly frightened, but having General Terry to look after her, she capped "the edifice of liberty with the granite of suffrage," with the same reluctance that, in 1865, she submitted to General Sherman. There was no compulsion about it, only she had to ratify.

That was just the way of it. "There was no compulsion;" Georgia was at perfect liberty to do as she pleased—"only she had to ratify." And it was the same way with all the other Southern States, from Virginia to Texas. There was no compulsion—only they had to ratify. The bayonet at the breast of Virginia, of Georgia, of Texas, did not mean blood; it merely meant ratification. The Traveller has a very clear comprehension of the way in which the fraud was consummated.

The Cincinnati Grab, the Courier-Journal, the City of Louisville and the People of Kentucky.

Gratitude has been defined by a witty cynic as a lively sense of expected favors. It certainly does not refer always to favors enjoyed, and it and its twin saying, that "if you would make an enemy confer an obligation," are being illustrated just now by a part at least of the experience of this city. The two or three counties of Kentucky which owe most to the liberal enterprise of Louisville seem most disposed to join in the raid against her credit; and very naturally—the COURIER-JOURNAL being by chance the largest and most familiar object in sight—we are made to stand target for a deal of unjust criticism, designed to embrace the whole community and to express the freedom and independence of those who have got of us all they want or all they expect.

As far as the COURIER-JOURNAL is concerned, it is willing and able to take whatever it may please heaven to send. It has never entered into its scheme of existence to please everybody; and it has the satisfaction of knowing that it has not pleased everybody. At the moment when it is made to bear the brunt of the war against Louisville, it derives the smallest part of its encouragement and support from Louisville, and has perhaps as many censors in the city as out of the city. But it has also thousands of friends here and elsewhere who sustain it because they know it is thoroughly honest and independent, and who, whether they agree with it or not, will never fail to discover in its teachings and its purposes a sincere and loyal devotion to what it believes to be the right. It is the organ only of that tolerant spirit which would give perfect freedom of opinion and expression to all men, reserving the same liberty to itself.

So, it is not in the least perturbed. They call it a monopoly; and it is spending daily an amount of money on which it hardly realizes the legal rate of interest. They call it the champion of the Nashville railroad; and it is earnestly advocating a direct line to Chattanoogs. They call it a close corporation, and its columns are the only avenues of communication between the people which are always open, and they have been given as freely to its enemies and used as unsparingly by them as by any other class. In a word, they call it what it pleases their caprice to call it, and all the while it goes on prospering and doing good. For calumny, in the long run, does no hurt. That which is really useful, that which is really upright, that which is really genuine, grows better as it grows older, like pure wine, and unjust assaults absolutely strengthen it. Slander serves rather to advertise its power and its truth. The people discover, after a while, how this is, and that brave and honest sentiment, which makes its dwelling with the lillies of the field and is the companion of the plow-share and the hoe-handle, renders unto Cæsar the things that be Cæsar's with a candor and exactness that are found nowhere else. It is to this large body of citizens—the plain people—the merchants, the farmers, the mechanics—the yeomanry who are not politicians and do not aspire to be party leaders, but only to live and let live, and to lead honest, sober and godly lives—that we look for encouragement and from whom we are receiving constant and substantial tokens of appreciation.

We are infinitely more indebted to the people of the State of Kentucky than to the people of the city of Louisville, if there could be such a thing as separating the one from the other; and, therefore, it is not our interest, even if it were our inclination, to put the interests of the city above the interest of the State.

Throughout this railroad contest we have spoken precisely as we should have spoken had our lot been cast elsewhere. It happens as an incident to the contest that we live in Louisville. It happens as another incident to the contest that Louisville and Cincinnati are arrayed as rivals. The general objections which we have offered to the charter are stated the latter city have consequently included certain local suggestions, and these have grown in distinctness as we have found occasion to defend Louisville from unjust attack. But we have made an argument founded in the broadest and deepest principles of constitutional law and domestic economy; and this argument would stand as firm as a rock if there were no such communities in existence as Cincinnati and Louisville.

But, taking the narrow view of it, and accepting the petty allagument laid down by Cincinnati, that it is merely a war between two rival corporations, and what do we have? We have a direct appeal to the sense of gratitude and justice of two-thirds of the counties in Kentucky; for we rejoice to know that the counties which have displayed a want of gratitude and justice are few, and we yet hope that they are misrepresented by their present organs of expression. Be this as it may, let us examine the case from the Cincinnati point of view, keeping in mind the fact that that view is limited and selfish, including none of the larger questions that enter into a measure of so much importance.

Cincinnati complains that the Louisville and Nashville railroad does not offer sufficient transportation to accommodate the Southern trade of both Louisville and Cincinnati. The freight blockades thus far have been at Chattanoogs, not at Louisville, and so Cincinnati proposes to go to Chattanooga, where she expects of course to get possession of other roads going Southward and to own and control a great through line to the exclusion of her rival. This is all right. Louisville herself proposes as much. We propose to build a road to Chattanooga and another to Knoxville; but mark the difference between the plan of operation proposed by Louisville and that for which Cincinnati demands our sanction. We propose to build our roads as we have always built them—as joint-stock companies on money legitimately raised, without any peculiar privileges. Cincinnati proposes to build a road upon a charter having extraordinary features; there is not to be a Kentucky stockholder in it; there is not to be a Kentucky corporator in it; there is not to be a single Kentucky interest represented by it. It is to reside in Cincinnati. It is to belong to Cincinnati. It is to be managed by five trustees of Cincinnati, and they have arranged it so that these may or may not be a corporation as may hereafter answer the exigencies of Cincinnati. Suits for damages, as we have shown, must go into the Federal courts. The very enterprise sets out in a fog of litigation. But, suppose Kentucky waives all these objections and grants the charter asked and gives Cincinnati authority to own and run a railroad as a private scheme of her merchant princes, what will she do with it? Here the petty local question comes in. Here is the rivalry which Cincinnati herself has officially announced. She will employ the road thus acquired not as a public highway for the benefit of the trade and travel of the country at large, or for the advantage of the Kentucky counties through which it passes, but as an instrument to destroy Louisville and to build up her own power. She will not make local freights cheaper to the towns and stations in Kentucky, but dearer, in order that she may cheapen her through freights, and she will expect to maintain herself in this frightful monopoly by gaining a foothold upon the soil of Kentucky, and so—by aid of the negro vote, the Republican vote, a divided Democracy and her own cash—to control the politics of the State. Her first business will be to break down Louisville, and then she will proceed to operate upon Central Kentucky, which she is now deceiving with false promises.

Louisville pleads for fair play only. She wants to build a road to Chattanooga. She asks a charter for that purpose. She has not a word to utter against a duplicate charter for Covington or Newport, or even for Cincinnati. But she says to the rest of Kentucky—she says to those counties to which she has contributed hundreds of thousands of dollars—she says, in the name of her local claims and of State pride, "If favors are to be granted, it extraordinary privileges are to be bestowed, shall Cincinnati or Louisville receive them? Is the State to discriminate? If discriminations are the order of the day shall they be for us or against us? If it be a war between Louisville and Cincinnati, as Cincinnati says it is, which is to be preferred?" We have given, in a word, legal reasons against this bold game of Cincinnati; but, if it is to be decided as a matter of favor and not as a matter of law, we urge the claims of Louisville.

Because we have done this the COURIER-JOURNAL has been denounced as a Bourbon, as a monopolist and as an enemy to Central Kentucky. Because we have stood by the metropolis of Kentucky as opposed to the metropolis of Ohio we are the organ of a railroad clique. We are perfectly earnest in advocating a direct road to Chattanooga, and of all things that is most adverse to the Louisville and Nashville railroad, whose mouth-piece we are accused of being. We have stated that not over two-fifths of our entire patronage comes from the city of Louisville, and this ought to acquit us at least of all local selfishness. But it serves the purpose of our enemies to misrepresent us, and they do not see that they are only destroying themselves. The people may read our vindication in the abusive attacks of the Cincinnati press, which has for years assailed Kentucky and the Kentuckians with a constancy and violence hardly equaled in the annals of injustice. As the case stands we are content. But if the friends of this most monstrous monopoly, defeated at Frankfort, desire to continue the fight and to carry the question before the people, WE SHALL BE PRESENT.

☞ In one of his recent stump-speeches in Plymouth Church Henry Ward Beecher referred to a certain hymn of Charles Wesley's, and said he "would rather have written it than to have the fame of all the kings that ever sat upon the earth." Some ten or twelve hundred people heard him say so, but not one of them believe it. They had seen the same vice cropping out in him before.

☞ Phœbe Cary says of her strong-minded sister, Susan B. Anthony:

> A perfect woman, nobly planned,
> To warn, to comfort and command;
> And yet a spirit still, and bright
> With something of an angel light.

It is possible that had Susan made it less difficult to find her match, she would not have striven for fifty years in vain to find her mate.

☞ A Baltimore blacksmith has invented a horse-shoe that may be taken off at night and put on again in the morning as readily as a pair of boots. In the South, ern part of this State it is no uncommon thing for horse-shoes to be taken off at night. Though, down there they always take the horse off at the same time.

☞ Some of the Radical editors complain that there was too much parade made over the remains of the late George Peabody. This was because he was friendly to the South. He was buried a little more than was necessary, it is true; but we would be willing to see these Radical editors buried quite as much.

☞ The Burksville Republican tells us that "General Butler is a man of great energy and decision of character in the midst of danger." This is true. Even amid the dangers which surrounded him in New Orleans, he undertook nothing without a determination to "make a spoon or spoil a horn."

☞ A New Hampshire paper says: "This Fifteenth amendment is a fraud, a base, black, diabolical infamy, born of tyranny and nurtured by tyrants to destroy the independence of these States." There is at least one man in New England who knows what the amendment really is.

☞ Speaking of the adoption of the Fifteenth amendment, the New York Tribune says, "Time works wonders." The Tribune ought to know that the Fifteenth amendment is a fraud worked by Congress, and not a wonder worked by time.

☞ It has been said that the Radical party "was born of the conscience of the 19th century." Nobody would have supposed that the conscience of any century could have given birth to such a monstrosity.

☞ It is the opinion of one of the editors of the New York Times that the Rev. Theodore Tilton is "a dirty dog." Tilton has done much to make this opinion common property everywhere.

☞ Mrs. Minister Washburne is said to be a better diplomatist than her husband. If she isn't, the Government ought to recall her at once.

CITY ITEMS.

At Auction To-day.

By R. T. Moore & Co., the entire stock and fixtures of "Hodgkinson's," book store. See auction sales.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts.

The superiority of these extracts consists in their perfect purity and great strength. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the facetious fruit flavors in the market. They are not only true to their names, but are prepared from fruits of the best quality, and are so highly concentrated that a comparatively small quantity only need be used.

Joseph Burnett & Co., Boston, Manufacturers and Proprietors. For sale by all Grocers and Druggists.

H. T. HELMBOLD, DRUGGIST,

While engaged in the drug business, discovered the superior mode of preparing Fluid Extracts. He has been established upward of NINETEEN YEARS, and in order to satisfy the most skeptical appends the following

FROM THE
LARGEST MANUFACTURING CHEMIST
IN THE WORLD:

I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. HELMBOLD. He occupied the drug-store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.

WILLIAM WRIGHT, JR.,
FIRM OF POWERS & WEIGHTMAN,
Manufacturing Chemists,
Ninth and Brown streets, Philadelphia.
November 15, 1864.

☞ J. H. Montgomery, merchant tailor No. 91 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth, is daily receiving by express fall and winter goods, bought cheap for cash. Call and get a handsome suit cut up. A perfect fit is guaranteed in every case.

☞ Wager $5,000.

Not that I like the idea, but that some may and would like a chance to bet, we have let Helmbold's Buchu has effected more cures than any physician or medicine in such diseases as it is recommended no matter by who or whom made.

What an Old Steamboatman Says of Wintersmith's Buchu and Parsons' Bravo.

We call especial attention to the very flattering testimonial of Mr. Archibald Prentice, one of our oldest citizens, well-known to this community and a prominent steamboatman and river-man for many years.

Mr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR—I have been, for several years past, afflicted with a severe kidney complaint, accompanied with slight stricture. It has caused me a great deal of suffering, and has occasioned a considerable amount of money, and, after having for it I saw advertised, or could hear of, that I thought might cure me—Helmbold's Buchu, and many other preparations—but nothing that I took in any way did me any good. I consulted two of our best physicians, but with no better success. I was advised to go to New Orleans and place myself under the care of Dr. Joseph Jones, noted for his successful treatment of cases like mine. I did so, and was under his treatment for several months, but I got no better, and last spring returned to Louisville, with no hope of ever being well again. I was very weak and could scarcely get about. I was advised by some of my old friends to try your Sarsaparilla Compound and Pareira Brava, as they had known it to make some wonderful cures in their families. Having, though with little hope of being benefitted by it. But from the very beginning I commenced to improve, and now, after using only three bottles of it, I rejoice to find myself a well man again. I would recommend it to persons afflicted as I was, as myself to try it, for it has been a great blessing to me.

Respectfully, ARCHIBALD PRENTICE.

Test $5,000.

I have advertised my preparation, Helmbold's Buchu, as a cure for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsy, &c. I give the public evidence of its merits in certificates, which will be advertised in this paper Wednesday and Saturday of every week. I will now add the amount that there is no medicine prepared for these diseases that has effected the number of cures.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist,
594 Broadway, New York.

What an Eminent Chemist Says.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well-known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, }
July 16, 1869. }

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Syrup or Improved Cod Liver Oil, and have pleasure in stating that it contains no arsenic, but is strictly a vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, more than ordinary merit as a valuable remedy for malarious diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever, and of long standing, some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

Wager $5,000.

In this paper I advertise certificates of cures effected by Helmbold's Buchu on Wednesday and Saturday of each week. I will wager the sum of $5,000 that there is no physician or druggist in the United States who can produce such evidence of cures in diseases of bladder, kidneys and gravel.

Texas.

The Lone Star State heard from. An unexpected letter from Judge George W. Wrights, one of the oldest and best citizens of Texas; a man of sterling worth and general influence throughout the state; one of her representatives in her Congress when she was a Republic, and one of her legislators as long as she was a State under the old realms:

PARIS, TEXAS, Oct. 25, 1869.

Messrs. H. H. Walker & Co., Louisville, Ky.:

DEAR SIRS—Permit me to say that I have charitably tested Parker's Tonic Bitters, and take great pleasure in recommending them to all persons afflicted as I have been. For the last six years I have been seriously afflicted with general debility, neuralgia and vertigo, which totally disqualified me for any kind of business. Dr. J. J. Polsdexter, knowing my condition, recommended your Tonic Bitters. I procured the use of them about the first of May last, and have been steadily improving ever since, and although I am seventy years of age, my health has been wholly restored by the use of your Tonic Bitters, and I am now able to attend to any kind of business. I take pleasure in recommending them to all persons who need a tonic, believing that they will do everything that is claimed for them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE W. WRIGHT.

Nineteen Years

H. T. Helmbold's Extract Buchu has been established. The certificates of cures are beyond contradiction. They will be advertised in this paper from time to time. Write any of the patients should you doubt statements.

Home Testimony.

Read the certificate of R. A. Gresham of the Louisville Transfer Company:

I have taken nearly all the alterative medicines in the market, but have found nothing to do me half so much good as Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia. R. A. GRESHAM,
Louisville Transfer Company.

Observe that the Fac-simile of My Drug

at chemical warehouse is on the wrapper of each bottle and signed H. T. Helmbold. Beware of bogus Buchu made by bogus druggists and sold under fictitious names.

LOCAL NOTICES.

SPRINGER & BRO., druggists, Market street, between Third and Fourth, have for sale Wintersmith's proprietary medicines, the most popular remedies of the day. fe22 d6

The Gallery.

J. C. Elrod has removed to No. 58 Main, below Second street, where he has fitted up the largest and finest gallery in the South, with two splendid skylights, just the place for fine pictures, in every style, at same prices, and baby pictures in a wink. 58 Main street. f.22 d3*

THE CHEAPEST

place in the city to get your printing is at the Courier-Journal Job-rooms.

Bill Heads only $8 per ream.
Business Cards $3 to $5 per 1,000.
Monthly Statements $3 to $5 per 1,000.
Bills Lading, Dray Tickets, Ball Tickets, Coal Tickets, Price Lists and all other kinds of Printing at correspondingly low rates. Call and examine specimens.

J. H. STACKHOUSE.
Office in second-story Courier-Journal Building. feb8deodtf

Munroe's Rheumatic Cure.

A certain, safe and speedy cure for rheumatism and rheumatic affections. Try it and be convinced. For sale by all druggists.

H. C. LLOYD,
cor. Seventh and Walnut sts., Louisville, Ky.
fe13 ru,tu,fr,su,we,su. Wholesale Agent.

☞ To remove moth patches, freckles and tan from the face, use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry, 49 Bond street, New York. Sold by all druggists. dec7 eod3m

☞ Away with spectacles. Old eyes made new, easily, without doctor or medicines. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents. Address

DR. E. B. FOOTE,
dc14-eod3m 130 Lexington Ave., N. Y.

☞ Perry's Comedone and Pimple Remedy positively cures comedones (black heads or grubs); also red, white and mattlerated pimples on the face. Depot 49 Bond street, New York. Sold by druggists every where. dec7 eod3m

☞ Away with uncomfortable trusses—comfort and cure for the ruptured. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents. Address

DR. E. B. FOOTE,
dc14-eod3m 130 Lexington Ave., N. Y.

More Home Testimony.

Another cure made by Dr. Wintersmith's Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava:

Dr. Wintersmith:

SIR—I have been suffering for a long time from weakness of the urinary organs, producing involuntary or nocturnal emissions. Desirous of riedling myself of this terrible complaint, I had recourse to the various thereof remedies of the day, buchu, &c. Nothing seemed to do me any good until I tried your Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava, two bottles of which have relieved me completely. Yours respectfully,

MARSHALL FRENCH,
89 Roseland street, Louisville, Ky.

Testimony of a Physician.

NEWCOMB, Ind.,
I have been selling Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges, and those using it have so far reported it as being superior to anything of the kind ever used by them. I cheerfully prescribe it as a very convenient and satisfactory way of using Santonin.
sa&d-dtf J. B. TILMAN, M. D.

LOCAL NOTICES.

ASSIGNEE'S FINAL SALE.

The store No. 182 Main street has been let, possession to be given on the 20th of March next. The ent

BEWARE

—OF—

BOGUS BUCHU!

PREPARED UNDER SPURIOUS NAMES,

WITH NO CERTIFICATES OR RECOMMENDATIONS.

H. T. HELMBOLDS

Concentrated Fluid Extract Buchu

Is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Dyspepsy, Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases of the urinary organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a diuretic.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our fluids and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

Reis bold's Extract Buchu established upward of nineteen years.

DR. KEYSER

is a physician of over thirty years' experience, and is a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, and of the University of Medicine and Surgery of Philadelphia.

III.

Machine Ice.

In many parts of the country there is said to be quite a demand for ice-making machines, to be used during the coming summer. The cost in Paris of a new patent Carre machine of the description used in New Orleans is $20,000, gold. This would only make twelve tons of ice per day, its maximum of hard ice being about ten tons. Ice made by this machine sells in New Orleans at the rate of $40 per ton, while pond ice is sold to private families for $25, and to hucksters, markets, &c., for $5. The agent of the new Teller machine, which makes ten tons per day, alleges that it can be made in New York for $10 per ton. The machine-made ice looks like frozen snow, and it is claimed that it does not melt any sooner than natural ice, and, as it is manufactured into blocks of different sizes, that but little of it, comparatively speaking, is lost, to what there is when the pieces are sawed or chipped off by the dealer.

IV.

"Something to Read."

Many persons with a taste for belles lettres who desire to read whatever is good in the current literature of the day are often at a loss to know what to get with the assurance that the perusal will repay them. Among the lines of literature published in numbers of various magazines issued, it is bewildering at times to decide upon what is good. In order, therefore, to save our readers as much uncertainty as possible the suggestion is made that, in the way of light reading, there are two very delightful and race works of fiction just out written by English writers; one is entitled "Mrs. Jerningham's Journal," an unique and clever little poem; full of point and vivacity, descriptive of phases of English life, and the other, a production of which each medicals a Rose is She," by the auothoress of "Cometh up as a Flower," which is a remarkably original, sketchy and vigorous tale. Then, there is the monthly part of "Every Saturday" for February of the present. "Selections" Rev. Thos. Hughes' "History of Alfred the Great," Henry Kingsley's "Tales of Old Travel;" and for little folks, Hans Christian Andersen's "Wonder Stories told for Children." Besides these the current monthlies afford much profitable and pleasant reading matter as a variety of every-day topics.

V.

Pantomimes.

"Chambers' Journal" has an interesting article on "English Pantomime," which owed its introduction to the fact of there being one theatre only in Rome by the papal authorities. Cardinal Antonelli continues to act with his usual coolness and craftiness. The Jesuits and Dominicans, the "Fallibles and Infallibles," are all at work trying to further their own views. The divisions in the Council on the question of infallibility are marked, and the questions of discipline, the religious orders, etc., are being discussed warmly. The papal Schemata or proposition to the Council relative to infallibility, excites much attention, and Dr. Dollinger ("Janus") has written a very able letter in answer to the Bishops' petition for the declaration of papal infallibility.

III.

Affairs in Rome.

The Ecumenical Council continues its sittings. The German bishops have defined their position and matters look favorable for the case of our Bible in the papal dominions. Cardinal Antonelli continues to act with his usual coolness and craftiness. The Jesuits and Dominicans, the "Fallibles and Infallibles," are all at work trying to further their own views. The divisions in the Council on the question of infallibility are marked, and the questions of discipline, the religious orders, etc., are being discussed warmly. The papal Schemata or proposition to the Council relative to infallibility, excites much attention, and Dr. Dollinger ("Janus") has written a very able letter in answer to the Bishops' petition for the declaration of papal infallibility.

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V

Courier-Journal.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 25, 1870.

Closing and Arrival of Mails at Louisville Postoffice.

Close.			Arrive.	
A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
9:30	12:30	Eastern Mail	7:30	4:00
9:15	12:30	Cincinnati Mail	7:30	
	12:30	Short Line	7:30	
	12:30	St. Louis Mail	7:30	1:00
	12:30	Ind. & Chicago	7:30	2:30
	12:30	Memphis, Nashville & Charleston	7:30	4:00
9:30		Shelbyville & Bardstown	9:00	10:30
11:00		Nashville, Chattanooga & Memphis		
11:00		Bowling Green, Ky. & Nashville		3:30
11:00		Lexington & Frankfort		3:30
11:00		Lagrange & Pewee Valley		3:30
11:00		Salt River		3:30
9:30		Mail Boat for Evansville	11:30	6:45
	12:30	Louisville & Lagrange	11:30	6:45
	12:30	Shelbyville	11:30	6:45
		Lvs. ex. Wed. and Sat.		
	12:30	Bardstown Stage		12:30
	12:30	Jeffersonville Stage		12:30
		Lvs. each Saturday		
	12:30	Hickory		
		Harrodsburg, Ky.		

The Courier Journal on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

Mr. W. H. Keeler, news agent on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, will furnish the COURIER-JOURNAL to residents on the line of the road between Jeffersonville and North Vernon, at five cents per copy.

TELEGRAMS.

The Continental Hotel at Lockport, N. Y., was burned on Monday night. Loss eleven thousan dollars.

The flannel mill of Austin & Taylor, in North Salem, New Hampshire, was destroyed by fire on Saturday. Loss, $100,000; insurance, $44,000.

In Castleton, Canada, on Monday night, a woman named Margaret McGinnes, was brutally murdered by John Ellis, who was arrested.

A new spouting mineral spring has been accidentally developed near Saratoga. It throws water several feet high, similar to the Geysers, of Iceland and California.

Judge Knight, of the St. Louis Circuit Court, decided yesterday that the debts contracted by a wife must be collected from her own, not from her separate estate.

Gen. C. Ray and George W. Shaw, convicted of forgery at Councilsville, Pa., and sentenced to the penitentiary, were pardoned and released yesterday. Belief in their innocence is universal.

Radical changes are proposed in the police department of Boston, to effect substituting for the special detective system the selection by the Chief of Police of patrolmen for special duty.

The varnish establishment of Smith, Baldwin & Co., and the school-furniture manufactory of Kehr, Kromer & Co., New York, were destroyed by fire on Monday, the first $15,000 and the last $20,000. Both were insured.

James Fox, employed at Bidwell's Plow Works, in Pittsburg, was killed yesterday. He had stepped on the elevator and pulled the wrong cord, which displaced the weight, striking him on the head, killing him instantly.

Business was entirely suspended in New York yesterday, and Washington's birthday generally observed than ever before. Appropriate celebrations are reported at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Boston, Providence and elsewhere.

The United States Express Company has signed the agreement with the Adams Express and American Merchants' Union for the redistribution of the routes. The driving of affixing the signatures was owing to a dispute as to the proper equivalents for the office in nine towns in New York on Monday.

Count Otto Von Bebra, the bogus Prussian Count, and cousin of Count Bismarck, who succeeded in marrying a young and rich woman, despite the refusal of the father of the Elizabeth, New Jersey, and in swindling a family out of some $10,000, was arrested in New York on Monday morning, and is now confined in jail to await examination.

A steamer from Brazil brought back to New York on Monday a cargo of ex-Confederates who went out after the close of the war to settle in Brazilian tierr ory. After experiencing the privations they were shipped home by the Imperial Government. Several companies of Southern soldiers, who located themselves in other parts of Brazil, are doing well, and well pleased.

The Washington Iron Works, of Newburg, New York, have received payment. Unfinished contracts to the amount of $40,000 have been placed in the hands of J. Bigler & Co. for completion. The company employed two hundred men, most of whom will be retained for the work of completing the locomotive tracts. The liabilities of the company are stated at about $90,000 The assets, if sufficient time is allowed for their conversion, will more than cover this amount. The concern was, during the war, one of the largest in the country, employing about fifteen hundred men. The property is owned by Mr. Abner Raindell, one of the directors of the Erie Railway Company.

TWENTY-SECOND OF FEBRUARY.

The City Court Adjourns in Honor of the Day.

In the City Court, yesterday morning, Gen. Whitaker moved that the court adjourn in honor of the anniversary of the birthday of Gen. Washington.

James T. Bramlette seconded the motion and said:

MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT: I have the honor to second the motion for the adjournment of this court. There will be no business on to-morrow (to-day) in our city in consequence of the 22d of February, the anniversary of the birthday of the father of the 4th of July, the God-like man now ranked by the side of Washington. The 22d of February, the anniversary of the birthday of the father of the 4th of July which has been and will be a jubilee day of gladness and joy to the millions of our noble civilizing and christianizing Republic, and which will be celebrated, and which ought to be celebrated, as the day of the birth of the cause of human freedom here on this continent, and upon the dial-plate of time.

For the greater part of a century this has been a national holiday, joyous if not enthusiastically observed and celebrated as such, not only throughout our country, but wherever the English language are found scattered over the globe. This magnificent flag of ours was unfurled by patriotic and reverent hands, not only over the United States between the Atlantic and the Pacific, but on both sides of the Atlantic in foreign lands, and the sound of cannon, as the echo or the response of the first cannon-guns of the war of the Revolution, was heard around the globe. Every civilized nation and wise and good of the earth, and Asiatic nations, with the exception of China, the chief of the Celestial Empire, and Japan, the Island Empire, have come into communion, either in name to-day and yesterday, or in spirit, with the one who has blessed mankind, and whom mankind has cause to bless.

Far be it from me to undertake the rain task of eulogizing the character of my country's savior. How no words that could express my feelings, or my thoughts, could ever be found adequate to praise and eulogize the Father of his country. The finest pen or pencil of genius could not brighten the brilliancy of his life, nor the towering breath of calumny obscure them. His glory, as the sun-burst of honor, burns and consumes not. He has had no superior on earth since he was called God-man. How grand, how majestic he appears to moral men in comparison with the heroes of generations have united in others whom the great Alexander and Cæsar, and Napoleon and others, were great, but they were not Washingtons. Alexander might have been called the scourge of God, and Cæsar the destroyer of their country, and Napoleon did instead of being crowned by God for some other century, if we shall permit the divine right to which he reserved liberty to be scattered upon the storms of state, and let sacred name the nature by the rude hand of ambition, as proof that the free government is but an empty, fanciful, deluded machinery.

The Mayoralty.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

The dispatches and telegraph inform us that the charter has passed. By its provisions the municipal election will take place on the first Saturday in March next, which will be Saturday week.

Much complaint has been made as to the management of our city government. This election is a matter of the greatest importance to every citizen. The new charter should be fairly and honestly tested by men who have the ability to fulfill the duties imposed upon them. The very best men in the city should be elected to the various offices. In commencing anew our municipal existence, we will operate under a charter containing some very novel provisions. Men of energy and commercial interests of our city demand the presence of such men in the General Council.

Regarding the Mayoralty of the city as the most important position under the charter we can think of (as we are well qualified to fill it as John G. Baxter. A manufacturer himself, experienced in business, thoroughly acquainted with commercial matters, well-conversant with the commercial interests of the city and their demands, his acquaintance with the workings and provisions of the old charter, and the measures which have agitated the city, eminently qualify him for this position, and give the new charter a fair start for success in the conduct of the municipal government.

We indulge the hope that Mr. Baxter will allow his friends to use his name and announce him as a candidate. It is certainly a time when the public good should be consulted and not the feelings of gentlemen who are incapable of filling this position. CITIZEN.

The colored Union League at Raleigh, N. C., gore into mourning for the sudden death of two of its members. They were hanged for murder.

AMUSEMENTS.

Weisiger Hall.

Shelby's Minstrels are meeting with success. Last night they had a good house. Their programme was full of musical and humorous good things, and Miss Estella Zanella, the great female gymnast, astonished every one by her performances. To-night they appear again and on Saturday at two o'clock at a grand matinee.

Source at Harmony Hall.

On Thursday evening there will be given, under the auspices of the Ladies' Widows and Orphans' Home Society, a musical soiree. The programme will include a number of vocal and instrumental pieces of music, performed and sung by well-known amateur and professional musicians. The charitable object for which the concert is to be given should commend itself to all good people.

Miss Finley's Exhibition.

The exhibition of fancy dancing, to be given by the pupils of Miss Ella Finley's dancing school, at Masonic Temple, this evening, will be largely attended by her friends and patrons, and will be an entertainment which will, doubtless, doubly repay them for their time and trouble. The dances selected for the occasion are beautiful indeed, and are well calculated to exhibit the high perfection which the pupils have attained under the careful and studious instruction of their faithful teacher. Miss Finley's patrons are many, and they will undoubtedly turn out this evening, and show their appreciation of her efforts to please them.

The Italian Ball.

The annual ball of the Italian Brotherhood given at Masonic Temple last night was both a pleasant and a delightful affair. The inclement weather did not deter any from attending, and in the select and exclusive portions of the house there were to be noticed many of our first American citizens, who always consider these annual balls a treat. In the large number of amusements. There was also the Italian citizens present. The music was fine, and everybody enjoyed themselves to the fullest extent. It was a pleasant occasion, and does credit to the good taste and hospitality of the Italian Brotherhood.

Masonic Dramatic Club.

Let all bear in mind the fact that on next Friday night this club will repeat, by the particular request of a number of our citizens, their beautiful drama by Douglas Jerrold, of the "Rent Day." The fact that a guarantee that the play is a good one, and that the club can play it well, indeed, an evening with this club will satisfy the most sceptical that amateurs can play.

The "Rent Day" is an English drama of the old school, in which the carelessness of the absent landlord, the dishonesty of the steward, and the consequent misery and distress of the tenants, are admirably and finely portrayed. We had a surfeit of the sensational, all who love true dramatic art go to Masonic Temple next Friday evening, and refresh themselves with a taste of the old legitimate of the domestic sorrows of Poor Pillicoddy," which is ably cast, and cannot fail to amuse.

From the performances which have witnessed the past performances of the club, we feel encouraged to persevere in their laudable efforts, and to solicit a liberal patronage for the destitute widows and orphans of deceased Masons, an enterprise we are pledged to the charitable of every sect and opinion.

We bespeak for them an overflowing house Friday evening.

The Confederate Orphans.

The Confederate orphans of the asylum at Clarksville, Tennessee, commence a series of their delightful entertainments in the city at Masonic Temple on next Monday evening. SIXTY of the children will be present on the occasion, and their entertainments are spoken of very highly by the Nashville papers, where they gave several performances not long ago. The programme will include a number of vocal and instrumental pieces of music, performed and sung by well-known amateur and professional musicians. The charitable object for which the concert is to be given should commend itself to all good people.

The Opera House.

"Foul Play" is now running smoothly and is quite an attraction as a sensation performance. The scenery in the fourth act is especially well painted and suggests the tropics most vividly.

Miss Fanny B. Price is undoubtedly one of the most promising young actresses on the stage. She plays with genuine feeling and unmistakable power. Her voice is rich and musical in execution distinct and clear, and her tone of voice in speaking indicates great sensibility. She dresses her characters in the fourth act devoid of rant or undue violence, natural and truthful delineation, and gives a very natural and truthful delineation, and gives a very effective picture of the sufferings of the slave. In the scene where "Helen" meets her father she is exceedingly pathetic and attractive. But it was in the scene where "Helen" kills one of the villains to rescue her from the island, that she gave the most effective and more than melodramatic picture. The part of "Helen" is one peculiarly fitted to show to the best advantage Miss Price's decided histrionic powers.

Mr. Stevens as "Robert Penfold," played the part with a good deal of quiet dignity, which at times warmed into fervor and power. He is a very excellent actor and does all of his parts finely with good taste. In the fourth act he was particularly admirable.

Mr. F. F. Pierce, as "General Rollstone," gave us one of his best "old men." He always dresses the part of an old man well, and has his part thoroughly and's, altogether, one of the best stock actors that has ever been here.

Mr. Harry S. Duffield, as "Captain Hudson," did his part justice by his employers," the public, very creditably.

Mr. C. T. Nichols is another capital actor, and never fails to throw around any character he attempts all the interest which can be centered on it.

Mr. R. G. Wilson is quite unequal to cope with the part of "Arthur Wardlaw," either he is too light weight for it or it is too heavy for him. In characters requiring much force the hands of an actor he is more apt to do himself justice and satisfy the people. There is nothing which is more unfortunate for a young actor than for him to attempt too soon a range of characters which require more talent, study and experience than he may have.

Miss Ada Monk, who played the part of "Nancy Rouse, a first-class rowher woman," was the neatest, merriest and most engaging of waiting women. Her dress was so fresh and tidy and was so stunningly "slodge up" that the illusion as to her calling would have been complete had it not been for a pair of dainty white hands, which looked demurely innocent of bar soap and a washboard. She played her part very nicely and pleasantly.

It is to be regretted that the execrable weather which has been prevailing has deprived many of the pleasure of seeing "Foul Play." To-night it will be repeated.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

THE General Council meets to-night.

THE Chancery Court will be in session to-morrow morning.

FIVE millions bushels of coal are at Pittsburg destined for Louisville

THE snow of yesterday afternoon somewhat impeded skating at the park.

THE weekly ordinance docket of the City Court will be called this morning.

A BOY, named James Gibson, was sent to the House of Refuge, by the Circuit Court, yesterday.

No business of importance was transacted in the U. S. Court yesterday. The grand jury will meet to-day.

No freight will be received by the Louisville and Nashville railroad to-day for Chattanooga and points South.

A GENTLEMAN, who keeps a record of the snow-storms, says that yesterday's storm was the twentieth of the season.

THE Twenty-second of February, the anniversary of Washington's birth, was not celebrated in Louisville yesterday.

THERE was a delightful social hop at the Galt House last night. The beauty, fashion, and chivalry of the city were well represented.

JAS McQUAIDA, and a woman too full for utterance, were arrested on Jno ak street, last night, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

ISAAC GENTRY, of Metcalfe county, Ky., was brought to this city yesterday by the Deputy United States Marshal and lodged in the jail.

THE U. S. Court adjourned yesterday in honor of Washington's birth-day. The Common Pleas Court did not meet for the same reason.

THE case of Early Smith for shooting Lewis Smith was called in the City Court yesterday, but continued, the defendant being admitted to bail in $400.

HENRY WEATHERSFORD prosecuted a pistol instead of a ticket to the doorkeeper of the ball at Odd Fellows' Hall Monday night, and was arrested by officer Bruder.

THE street-cars just could manage to get along over the snow yesterday. A little more would have laid them up and left their patrons to foot it through "the beautiful."

THREE negroes destined for the penitentiary, James Lovell for one year, H. Campbell two years, and Henry Ferguson to work out a $100 fine, were placed in jail yesterday.

WELLES SCOTT, colored, was lodged in the First-street station last evening for stealing boots from H. Lubian. He will be required to account for his transactions in Lubian extracts this morning.

OFFICER JOHN CONCORAN yesterday arrested Wm. A. Lowe, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct and for carrying concealed weapons, and locked him in the station-house.

THREE men of color were scutenced in the Circuit Court yesterday. Wm. Furgerson was fined $100, H. Campbell was sentenced to an imprisonment of two years and Jas. Loyal to one year in the penitentiary.

AN inebriated individual yesterday, upon being questioned as to the occasion of such unusual conduct, thoughed out that it was "Birthington's Wash-day," and that he was going to get as drunk as Billy be—hanged.

YESTERDAY afternoon the coupling of a car on Main street broke, and the team of mules, bent on trotting it out on that line, left the car and passed up Main street with their tails beating time to—"Shoo, Fly, Don't Boddor Me."

MR. J. H. BOWLES, the gentleman who carries the letters to all who live between Third and Fifth, and Green and Market streets, and on Fourth street from Green to the river, was joined in the fun by bonds of wedlock at St. John's church last evening. He brought everybody their letters promptly next day, and will endeavor to do the same to-day.

THE Louisville and Nashville railroad anticipate that freights for Chattanooga and points South will not be received for a few days. The "notice to shippers" on second page, say point," is incorrect, that side having been put to press before the correction was received.

MR. A. RAMMERS is announced as a candidate for re-election as Receiver of Taxes at the approaching city election. Mr. R. has proved himself an efficient, attentive, faithful and valuable public officer, and if he be on service, he has been endorsed by the people in the most decided and complimentary manner. He is worthy and possesses the qualifications to have no opposition, although he has no occasion to fear any that may be brought to bear against him.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. E. S. CRAIG, JUDGE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 22.

Owen Burns, drunkenness; fined $5, and $100 for one month.

George Miller, drunkenness; fined $5.

Ed. Pearce, drunk and disorderly; fined $2.

Early Jones, shooting Lewis Smith, both colored; case continued and Early released on bail.

Jas. Waterford, drunkenness and carrying concealed weapons; case suspended for account of grand jury.

Henry Kelly, disorderly conduct; discharged.

Joseph Fox, shooting Frank Rivers; case continued.

Math. Dapper and Samuel Sexton, stealing from W. Needy; case continued until this morning.

JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT.

HON. B. W. BRUCE, JUDGE.

Commonwealth vs. George Washington, malicious shooting; dismissed and referred back to the grand jury.

Same vs. George Hannon, larceny; dismissed.

Same vs. James Gibson, larceny; verdict of the jury guilty, and fixing his term at one year in the penitentiary. The prisoner had been sent to the House of Refuge till he was twenty-one years of age, but was released before that time.

Same vs. James Lovell, larceny; guilty; penitentiary one year.

Same vs. Rider, felony; continued till the fourth day of the May term.

Same vs. Jas. Jefferson, malicious wounding; guilty of misdemeanor and fined $100.

Same vs. Mattie Harris, larceny; postponed till the 3d day of the May term.

Same vs. Smith; postponed till the 28th inst.

Same vs. Flash-warner, stealing and defrauding; postponed till the 3d day of the May term.

Same vs. Moore; continued till the 3d of March.

Same vs. Henry Campbell; plead guilty; penitentiary two years.

The pardon of Kate Stewart was filed.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Reported Expressly for the COURIER-JOURNAL by

DANIEL JAMES,

Attorney at Law, Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 22, 1870.

CAUSES DECIDED.

RIVERS vs. Mose ar-igneo, &c., Ballard; reversed.

Betty's executor, Bath; reversed.

Hutton vs. Banner, Allen; affirmed.

Bryan vs. Brevard's administrator, Fulton; affirmed.

Short vs. Brevard, Fulton, affirmed.

Cooper vs. Cooper's administrator, Marion; reversed.

Worrell vs. Tabor, Hardin; reversed.

Willey vs. Wingfield, Jefferson; reversed.

Jones vs. Lee, &c., McCracken; affirmed.

Mosby, &c., vs. Alexander, &c., Allen; affirmed.

Anderson's heirs vs. Lusk, Garrard; petition for rehearing overruled.

Fleming, &c., vs. Wood's wife, Fleming; petition for rehearing filed.

Avery, &c., vs. Anderson, &c., Louisville Chancery; on motion of appellant cause stricken from docket.

Dedline et al. vs. Perry et al., Kenton; reversed.

Halloran & Co., McCracken; continued until next term.

Hundley vs. Mason, McCracken; bond for costs filed; motion sustained and cause submitted.

Mathews vs. Rawleigh, McCracken.

Lyber vs. Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company, McCracken.

Hundley vs. Mason, McCracken; bond on suit against appellants.

Hundley & Co., vs. Hill & Smith, Kenton; signed by Harvey Myers, Esq., for appellees and Phil. Esq., for appellants and submitted.

Gift of Personality and Possession Retained by the Donor.

Barclay and wife vs. Love's ex'r. } From Bath.

REVERSED Feb. 19, 1870—HARDIN, JUDGE.

Love, died in May, 1868, having published his will in 1866, in which he gave to his wife, two daughters and four sons, to whom he had made advancements. Before this date he had advanced to each of his sons, to whom he had made advancements, a negro boy, and $1,000 to his daughter. To accomplish this he executed to each of his sons bonds, except to one of them, for $1,000 each, and to his daughter, for $2,000. The bonds were delivered to each daughter. To another son he gave a negro girl and bond for $1,000. To another he gave a negro girl and bond for $1,000. To another he gave a negro girl and bond for $1,000. To another